

SPORTS

First point for the contender

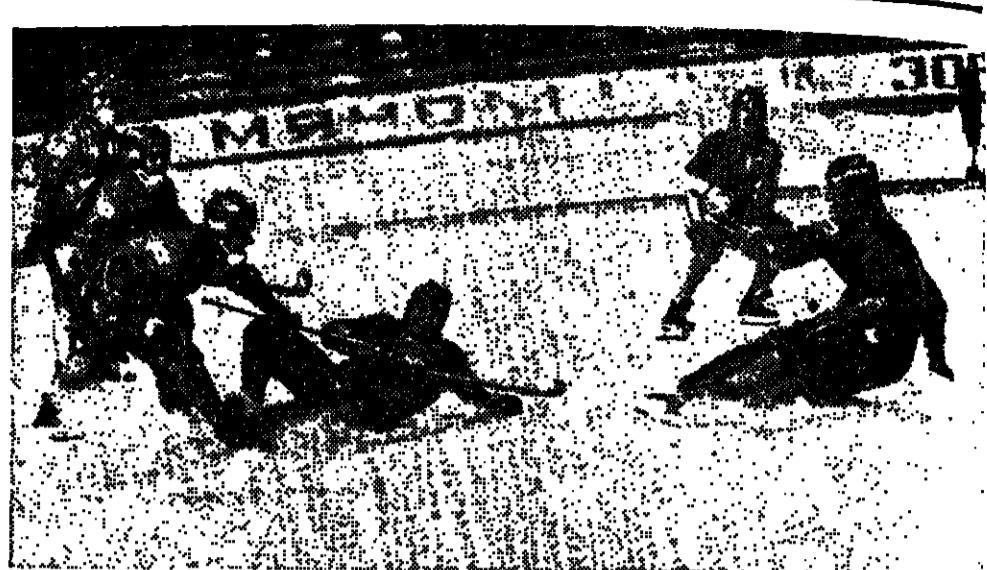
At the world chess championship continuing in Moscow, the contender had an encouraging development awaiting him on December 13, as Anatoly Karpov resigned the 32nd game adjourned the day before to Garry Kasparov (both of the USSR) without resuming the game. Losing 0-5, the contender won his point in his first win over Karpov. This makes the score 5-1 in favour of the three-time world chess champion.

This victory came as a result of a sharp and tense struggle. At first it seemed that the two top chess players were treadng familiar peaceful routes. In this

game in which the defending champion played Black, the New Indian Defence was played for the ninth time. However, at the seventh move, White used a continuation which brought Kasparov success more than once. This gave rise to a "battle" in which time trouble intervened. Eventually, the contender won one pawn.

The game was adjourned in a Queen end game with the situation being highly complex. However, experts made it out as part of their homework and saw that this time, the champion had no chance of winning.

Viktor BAKIN,
chess observer



Big ice hockey comes to Moscow

which in four years will attend the Olympics. This is why at the Moscow tournament we will see coaches' searches for the contours of the Olympic teams and consequently new players and new tactical schemes.

Among the favourites of the tournament they point first of all to the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. Much interest is aroused by recent three friendlies in Czechoslovakia between the hosts and the USSR. The first was a 4-4 draw, the hosts won the next 5-3 but lost 8-2 in the last game. The goal difference is 13-11 in favour of the USSR.

On December 10 and 11 International "Izvestia" Prize tournament attended by the strongest European ice-hockey teams—the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland and West Germany—starts in the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium. For them this is a peculiar main intermediate finish on the distance of preparation for the world and European championships to be held next spring in Prague.

But the coaches of the teams think today not only of the participation in the world championship but of creating teams



Eight clubs to continue struggle

Repeated matches of the 1/8th finals of the UEFA Cup played last Wednesday on the European pitches went on, as had been forecast, in stubborn struggle. Playing in them were two Soviet teams—Spartak of Moscow and Dynamo of Minsk. The USSR championship has ended, and this has told on the game put up by the two teams. Both teams have lost—Dynamo to the Polish club of Widzew 0-1, and Spartak to Cologne, West Germany, 0-2. Whereas the Minsk team found it suitable to lose even with the score they did, so that now they enter the UEFA quarterfinals having

FIFA opts for female football

At a recent press conference in Tokyo, FIFA president Joao Havelange spoke for the development of women's football. FIFA, he stressed, will give material support to the first

women's football world cup to be held in an Asian country in 1987. This became known after the talks between Havelange and representatives of national football federations.



Cycling to Matterhorn

For the first time the Alpine Matterhorn peak has been conquered by cyclists. An American, Englishman and an Italian made a cycling trip over the mountains to Italy and back, thus making history by crossing the Theodul glacier.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Editorial Board

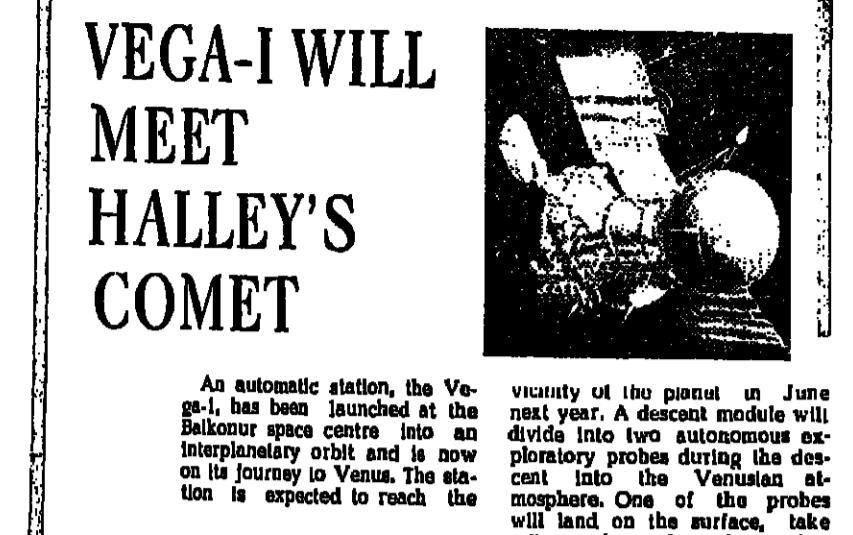
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ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both



VEGA-I WILL MEET HALLEY'S COMET

An automatic station, the Vega-1, has been launched at the Balkan space centre into an interplanetary orbit and is now on its journey to Venus. The station is expected to reach the vicinity of the planet in June next year. A descent module will divide into two autonomous exploratory probes during the descent into the Venusian atmosphere. One of the probes will land on the surface, take soil samples and conduct other measurements. The other, an aerosonde probe shaped like a ball filled with helium and carrying a complex of instruments, will float freely in the Venusian clouds at a height of nearly fifty kilometres transmitting scientific information back to Earth.

The next task of the Vega-1 is to meet Halley's comet in March, 1986. The station carries instruments, some of which were made in conjunction with a number of socialist countries, as well as Austria, France and West Germany. This is the first time in space exploration that such a wide-ranging international programme is being carried out.

Says the head of the project, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Vyacheslav Kovtunenko:

The meeting with the comet and its direct exploration is being undertaken for the first time, and we have had the following problems.

The speed at which the station will meet the comet will be about eighty kilometres per second; therefore, even the finest dust particles from the comet will be of great danger to the station. We have designed a complicated system of light and reliable three-layer screens to protect the instruments and the elements of the station.

We also worked hard on the orientation system of the station, since we have very insufficient information about the brightness characteristics of the comet. Let us hope that the sensors which have been designed jointly with scientists of other countries will precisely orientate Vega-1's instruments towards the comet to enable us obtain first-hand information about this space object.

Soviet-DPRK meeting in the Kremlin

Nikolai Tikhonov has received in the Kremlin Kim Il Sung, Alternate Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Soviet-DPRK cooperation was discussed in accordance with the accords achieved last May during DPRK President and General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Il Sung's visit to Moscow.

Discussing issues relating to the consolidation of world peace, it was stressed that an important factor in this respect would be the declaration of Africa a nuclear-free zone.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed the view that the support of the Soviet Union's efforts towards the consolidation of political independence and attainment of economic self-reliance by independent African countries, that it is patronising the racists in the Leslie of South Africa, and concentrating efforts at turning Africa into an arena of cold political and military confrontation.

The two leaders expressed

confidence that strengthening the

ties of independent African

countries is capable of destroying

imperialism. The outcome of

the 2nd session of the Organiza-

tion of African Unity which took

place in Addis Ababa, was a

big step in this direction.

Dushanbe, capital of Soviet Tajikistan, was recently the scene of celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Union Republic and its Comintern Party.

Taking part in the festivities were Viktor Grishin, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, and delegations from the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. "The implementation of the Leninist programme for industrialisation, collectivization of agriculture, and cultural revolution have brought about radical socio-economic transformation in Tajikistan."

Today, it is hard to imagine what this flourishing and harmoniously developed land must have been like prior to the events whose jubilee is now being celebrated. Neither industry, electric power, tractors, cinesmas, kindergartens, nor public libraries existed. There was only one doctor per 50 thousand people.

A great public meeting, military

and cultural

parade and rally took place

in Dushanbe.

"The Great October Socialist

Revolution liberated the Tajik people from the age-long social and national oppression, allowing them to attain true freedom and Soviet statehood," read the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. "The implementation of the Leninist

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PAPANDREOU: Washington resorts to 'arm twisting'

Athens. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has charged that the American administration was vigorously pursuing a policy aimed at achieving world supremacy.

Addressing a conference of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement, he said that the USA was attempting to spread through the world its military, economic and political might, and that it had considerably intensified efforts in this direction. Therefore, he said, Washington intends to resort to a policy of overt "arm twisting" in relation to states which dare disobey American dictat and pursue independent course.

WHY SHULTZ WENT TO EUROPE

Washington. The US Secretary of State George Shultz has returned from a tour of Western Europe where he attempted to make his NATO partners offer America unqualified support for its position on arms control. He visited Britain, West Germany and also Belgium, where he attended the foreign ministers' session of the NATO Council. Observers note that during the tour he laid particular emphasis on "strict" observance by the allies of their commitments made before NATO in connection with the deployment of US first-strike nuclear missiles in

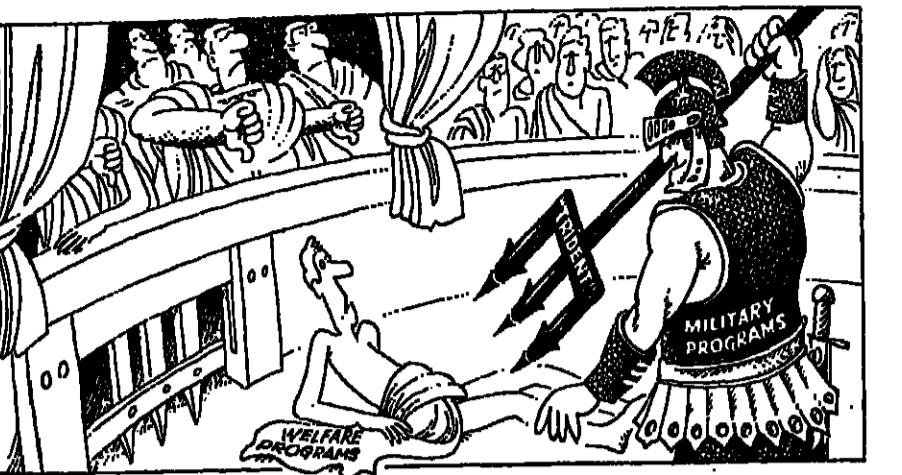
Saboteurs trained for crossing into India

New Delhi. India's enemies are drawing up new plans to destabilize the domestic situation there on the eve of general parliamentary elections. As has become known here, over 5,000 Punjab separatists are being trained for infiltration of India from Pakistan. This was reported by extremists arrested recently

Thousands of lives saved in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa. The fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been giving Ethiopia genuinely invaluable assistance in combatting the drought which has hit the country, said Habte-Mariam Ayanechew, Deputy Commissioner of the Relief and Reconstruction Commission.

Soviet planes and helicopters have evacuated 42 thousand peo-



Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

MAURITANIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT COMES OUT WITH A PROGRAMME

Nouakchott. The new government in Mauritania has held its first meeting at which it appointed Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdellah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, as chief of general staff of the armed forces. Radio Nouakchott says demonstrations and rallies are held in the capital and other towns in support of the new leadership of the Military Committee.

CBS also noted that these plans were highly unpopular in Europe. It stated that during discussions with the American Secretary of State, the allies urged the United States to respond to Soviet proposals on placing a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons.

IMF conducts neocolonialist line

Da Es Salaam. The International Monetary Fund is the purveyor of the neocolonialist policy of Western nations seeking control of the economy of developing nations, stressed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Only the unity and solidarity of young states, he noted, could help them achieve economic independence. In this respect he favoured the development of regional cooperation in East Africa. According to the "Sunday News" paper, he especially emphasized the successes of Tanzania in implementing a policy aimed at raising the living standards of the working people.

On the U.S. secret plan concerning Iceland

Stockholm. During his official visit to Iceland, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme had talks with his Icelandic counterpart Steinprimir Hermannsson.

According to the Swedish press, the head of the Icelandic Government informed the visitor of a US secret plan approved by President Reagan calling for the deployment in Iceland in war time of American nuclear weapons. Up till now, Hermannsson stressed, Reagan has given no reply to the demand to give explanation in connection with the existing information.

As reported earlier, the date which came into the possession of the Icelandic authorities has produced an explosion of indignation from political leaders and peace organizations. The Government of Iceland has formally demanded an explanation from Washington.

Svyatoslav KOZLOV
Maj.-Gen., Ret.

Until it is too late

Against the background of a universal favourable reaction to the agreement between the USSR and the USA to start vital negotiations, some recent developments in the Atlantic West seem contradictory and even sinister to the talks.

Washington has officially confirmed that the USA is not going to renounce, if need be, the first use of nuclear weapons. It was also stressed that the administration would press for the earliest implementation of all programmes for rearming America, primarily the manufacture of all types of first-strike missiles.

Then came a presidential decision to create, within the system of American joint military commands, a special joint Space Command responsible for preparation and use of various weapons in space and from space to Earth. In other words, Washington made it clear that, despite the forthcoming talks, it was not going to change its militaristic

course of creating and increasing the threat to peace.

NATO intends to toe this line, too, as shown by the recent Brussels foreign ministers' session of the NATO Council. It fully endorsed the so-called "Rogers doctrine" (named after its author, US General and Supreme Allied Commander in Europe). This doctrine envisages the development of new types of conventional, but more effective types of offensive weapons for dealing deep strikes against entire formations of the other side, i.e., for conducting North Atlantic war on enemy territory.

Decisions were adopted on a long-term and costly programme for rearming America. However, not a single concrete proposal on disarmament came from Brussels.

All this convincingly proves the dangerous and consistent adherence (by the USA and NATO) to the policy of dealing with others from the position of

strength and harnessing the bloc's strategy to new military-technological capabilities.

Simultaneously, important events took place in Eastern Europe. But, they were of a principally different nature. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko sent a message to the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War".

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The appeal by the USSR for urgent prevention of outer space militarization (and the Pentagon eagerly aims at this militarization) is meant to stop a new and

Mikhail Gorbachov meets Margaret Thatcher

(Continued from page 1)
of European and international security.

Margaret Thatcher said that she highly valued the message and believed that the ideas it contained raised the hope that there would be opportunities for searching for agreements between West and East which would eliminate further aggravation of the international situation.

There was an exchange of views on key international issues during the talks. Both sides expressed concern over increased world tensions. Although they had different assessments of the causes of this tension, the sides spoke in favour of a useful dialogue between East and West.

Mikhail Gorbachov and Margaret Thatcher also favoured the development of stable, businesslike relations at ambassadorial level.

A Senate's Commission in City has approved a project for salvation of Venice which is gradually submerged by the sea. The shifting soil of the city is slowly going down, which threatens historical buildings. Half of allocations to the tune of 20 million dollars is earmarked for the experimental work with new dams and canals. The rest is to be spent on the restoration of buildings and improvements in sewage system.

A 17th-century gold crown with diamonds has been stolen by unidentified miscreants from the cathedral of the Peruvian city of Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Inca Empire.

The demand of the independent countries of Africa to immediately end cooperation of the West with the racists in the nuclear field is a composite part of the struggle for turning the continent into a nuclear-free zone, he stressed.

Montevideo. Held here was the second national conference of primary organizations of the Broad Front — anti-imperialist coalition of democratic and patriotic forces of Uruguay. Over 800 representatives from the country's 19 departments analysed the results of the November 25 general election and formulated the position of the Broad Front towards a future government.

Addressing the conference was the Front's executive committee chairman, retired general Liseo Seregni. The main result of the election, he said, is that the people of Uruguay have rejected the regime of military dictatorship and favoured a return to democracy and implementation of socio-economic transformations.

The government of Julio Mere Sanguinetti, he stressed, faces important tasks of restoring democracy and strengthening state institutions. In this it can rely on the Front's assistance.

The association, he stressed, will further demand an amnesty for all political prisoners and raising the working people's living standards.

A joint statement published by the government and the association, they describe these cuts as a war on the people.

Denouncing these plans by the White House, the statement's point out that the huge cuts in the Federal Budget could be serviced not at the expense of further onslaught on the poor. In view of this they demanded that the government make considerable cuts in the military allocation.

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